

# Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

To use diplomatic language, Cleveland's idea of foreign affairs is to "keep your shirt on."

So Cleveland has at last got his friend Peckham on the supreme bench of the United States. And that settles that, etc.

Cleveland says: "Waller has every alleviation." Webster does not give one chair and one table as a definition for "alleviation."

That message reads all the way through like the groan of a man who was suffering from the misfortune of three girls and no boy.

To be exact, the financial portion of President Cleveland's message should be regarded as another "Answer to Col's Financial School."

President Cleveland's rebuke of Americans who are helping the Cubans calls for an apology from Professor Halleck of Oklahoma.

Several children at Detroit have been poisoned from eating bologna. Will the man who fed the button to the bologna's pedigree be liable?

The nationality of Reverend Wake of Topeka, is not known, but from his inclination to stir up fun in other towns he must be an Irish kind.

It is said to "war to the death between Burton and Leland." To the party of whom? The Republican party of Kansas? Or the Pops?

Even the English papers are not satisfied with the message. But then they are fault-finders. They would have kicked had Bayard written it.

Instead of building houses for our ambassadors, Cleveland should buy a better quality of mortar for use in rebuilding that "vigorous foreign policy."

It is not plain what object Schlatter has in carrying that rod of copper around. And perhaps the fad who wrote the dispatch hasn't any idea either.

At this moment, Bob Ingersoll does not need prayers. Let the Endeavor go to the rescue of Corbett who is now being tempted by the devil and Dan Stuart.

The plain fact remains that a whole lot of the fellows who roar about the necessity of a "vigorous foreign policy" would stay at home if there should be a war.

It is hoped that England will try to put a ship through the Dardanelles next Saturday. But it is probably merely an attempt to laundry the old bluff with more starch.

Cleveland's recommendation for permanent houses for ambassadors will meet with the hearty approval of the men who expect to get embassies under McKinley or Reed.

The revival, in the east, of the character of Falstaff indicates that the country is ready for a change in style of humor and is going a long way back to get something new.

John P. St. John says that Morrill's administration has been a total failure. This is more important when it is said that Lyman U. Humphrey shares Mr. St. John's opinion.

If Cleveland expects to restore confidence by telling the people that they have just passed across a piece of tissue paper stretched over chaos, he has a mighty curious way of doing it.

Kansas is not particularly delighted because Tom Carlyle was born one hundred years ago yesterday. To him more than to any other writer Kansas credits the existence of its Populists.

Reverend Wake now commands Morrill to enforce the law at Atchison. But he says nothing of Leavenworth. Exempted Leavenworth! And yet they say that witchcraft is dead!

Vesuvius is getting excited again, three distinct eruptions taking place Tuesday. This should call attention to the world anew that Kansas has the soft Italian sky without any lava clouds.

Bob Ingersoll advises the Christian Endeavor to leave him alone and begin to pray for Grover Cleveland. But it is possible for the Christian Endeavor to render a non-partisan prayer?

Hoke Smith is out for the rehabilitation of state banks. Hoke should not handle too many questions that he does not understand at one time. At present he should confine himself to the Indians.

People who thought Cleveland would take France by the nap of her neck in his message and rap the ground with her, for her treatment of John Waller, never knew much about diplomacy, anyway.

On November 30, Schlatter was to appear in Chicago. That date is now passed and Schlatter has failed in his promise. But there are other men besides Schlatter who believe that Chicago is incurable.

Dr. Stansby of Bermuda, has brought suit against his wife who resides in Chili. Some of the witnesses in the divorce suit will depose in Japan. Of course the trial will come off in Oklahoma.

The only satisfactory thing in the foreign affairs portion of Cleveland's message is this crack at England in the Venezuelan matter: "It will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it."

## ATCHISON AND LEAVENWORTH.

Governor Morrill is being petitioned to give Atchison a whirl in the way of an assistant attorney general. The petition is at the instigation of Rev. Richard Wake, president of the State Temperance union, which union has been running the state administration since the Fourth of July last. The petition does not come from the citizens of Atchison but from the disinterested and intelligent people of Nortonville, a little town in Jefferson county, and from the towns of Muscotah and Effingham, two villages of Atchison county. If the governor would be consistent and honestly maintain the policy laid down by Wake's contingent, and which he originally inaugurated by making of Wichita a fearful example, he must promptly put the clamps to Atchison. It makes no difference what the people of that town may desire. In the Wichita case eight or nine hundred petitioners, drummed up very largely among women and children, out of a population of twenty-odd thousand, was all that was necessary to cause him to not only override the protest of three or four thousand voters, but to override his own pledge. Of course Atchison and Leavenworth are not so wicked as Wichita. But that will be in their favor in enforcing the whole-some temperance measure. They won't feel it like Wichita felt it. Wichita was mercenary, tenaciously holding on for business, and for the revenues, dreading the emptying of a lot of business houses and begrudging the departure from her midst a large number of questionable characters and cash customers, and the loss of a few dozen families who got their living more or less directly from interests hinging on the traffic. The traffic in Wichita then was a public scandal, for the benefit of the general taxpayer. It is now run by a close corporation, in a private way. The incidental costs including the courts and police force are paid by the taxpayers—not by the State Temperance union whose representatives here now rake in the revenue. John P. St. John, the father of Prohibition in Kansas, and who has made a living ever since by preaching it, declared the other day the Morrill administration to be the greatest failure of any of all the past in the state. This is tough on Morrill, and no inconsiderable reflection on the State Temperance union's suckers and leeches. But a vigorous enforcement of "the law" at Atchison and Leavenworth just at this juncture might modify and modify the great apostle's harsh judgment. Atchison in the interest of harmony should refrain from any unseemly demonstration in the event of such a praiseworthy movement, for the good of the many, where so comparatively few would be made to suffer. Her good people in recalling the death-fable of the frogs should only remember the fact that the boys got out of it. Besides both Atchison and Leavenworth have only to cross the Missouri river to be free American citizens and the river is bridged. In any event the Eagle hopes that the peoples of these two cities will not prove so childishly unreasonable as did Wichita, but in submitting to the demand of Mr. Wake's petitioners, stand by the enforcement of "the law," like the good loyal citizens that we are convinced they are. Good, unselfish men like the Reverend Wake and Woods, who have no property and yet for a thousand or so a year go about the state giving all their time and talents in making people realize that there is a God in Israel, should be sustained and encouraged, rather than vilified and martyred, as the once wicked but now redeemed and purified Wichita did. These peripatetic prophets of the State Temperance union know what's best for us all, and their unselfish labors should not go unrecognized or unrewarded.

## THE MILLION MEETING.

The demonstration advertised to take place at the Auditorium, in Chicago, by the Kansas Million club, in the interest of the Sunflower state, last Monday night, which was engineered by the Morrill administration, and which consisted of a speech by the governor, a song by the secretary of state and a piano solo by someone else, did not "pan out" very promisingly it seems. Burton was on hand, but the man who would have drawn a crowd and held it, Ingalls, got caught in a snow storm (somewhere in Wisconsin). The principal speech was Burton's in advocacy of irrigation. The talk of raising water having failed of raising the wind there was nothing to do when they got through but to adjourn, which they presumably did.

The time was when Kansas very successfully utilized her surplus wind, but the day when her people sold all they had at a round figure for cash and kept the cash, and also that which they had sold, is gone not to return soon. There will be no more buying of land at \$1.25 per acre and selling it out in town lots at \$100 per front foot, and then keeping the money and taking the lot back at leisure for delinquent taxes. They can do that thing in Kaffir, Africa, and at Cripple Creek, Colo. But gold-lands and corn-lands are different, and the difference is in favor of the article which constitutes the single standard of value, and against that of which bread and drink are made, the residue going into hog meat. There is more now for Kansas in holding the plow than in blowing about how to plow, to strangers who haven't got the plow maula. The time has come when we will have to demonstrate to our own satisfaction that Kansas is all that we have boomed it to be. That is the only way left to us for convincing the other fellow whose money we want. Time, endurance and effort with no little of patience and of chance conditions are the future essentials to the material prosperity of Kansas. Making speeches about our Kaffir corn is not going to bring us Kaffir gold, nor will singing songs and thumping pianos by the

Million club in Chicago cause people to fall over each other in a scramble for Kansas lands. More digging and sweating rather than spouting and singing, are going to count for Kansas in the future.

## KANSAS IN WASHINGTON.

The discouraging news reaches us over various viaducts and in numerous guises that there is anything but harmony in the Kansas delegation at Washington. We are assured that this is true, not counting his wall-eyed honor, the ghost with whiskers. A portion of the delegation went into the Republican combine which succeeded in naming the elective officers of the house. This contingent was supporting Rev. H. D. Fisher, a Kansas Methodist minister, for chaplain. Fisher is one of the oldest preachers in the state, and has always been counted a live politician. His life was saved at the time of the Lawrence massacre by Quantrell, by his wife, who having rolled him up in a length of carpet rolled him out of doors. Fisher dedicated the first M. E. church erected in Wichita. But we digress. He was defeated in his ambition to pray for the national house at a good round salary because Congressman Miller of the Second district refused to vote for him. This, it is now said, will defeat Miller in turn. However that may be, his action seems inexplicable. What the row or misunderstanding is all about is hard to tell. Whether it grows out of the respective ambitions of the individuals, want of good faith, intriguing or whatnot, it is unpleasant to the people whose votes sent them there. There appears to be a fight also on Dick Blue and on Chester Long, and Curtis' friends at Topeka have already announced that Chester can't go back to congress. As to that, however, the people of the Seventh district will probably not consult the wishes of Topeka. Still the Eagle's advice to the Kansas delegation in Washington is to get together, and that without any unnecessary delay. Unless all signs fall there will be trouble for the Republican party at their home in Kansas next fall. The Republican presidential electors will sweep Kansas all right enough, but the Morrill administration has played hob with the biggest Republican centers in the state. In several of the larger towns strong organizations have been already completed for the purpose of making trouble and there is no telling what may happen. Any misunderstanding or want of harmony therefore upon the part of the congressional delegation is to be deplored.

## BOOM IN COLORADO.

Readers of the dispatches in the Eagle daily are aware that something akin to a boom is now in progress in Cripple Creek. A study of the Colorado papers reaching the Eagle indicates a fever of excitement in the vicinity, which the Denver papers do not fail to fan. The principal concern in Colorado has been the fact that the mining stocks have not been listed in eastern markets. This howl will now quickly dissipate, as yesterday's dispatches show that a Mining Exchange is to be opened in New York soon, already more applications for membership being in the hands of the committee than they can accommodate. Primarily, of course, the Colorado mining excitement began with the wild reign of Kaffirs in London. We are closely enough allied with Britain to take a feverish interest in speculation and it has taken only a short time to transport the mining speculation to this country and Colorado, pregnant with rare metals, of course, takes the lead.

While the new Mining Exchange in New York is not yet opened there is great interest on Wall street in regard to the mining boom.

The bulk of the trading during last week, in New York, both on the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, has been carried on in Phoenix, Arizona and Enterprise, although on the latter board stocks like American Flag, Horn Silver, Barcelona, Alice, Leadville, Small Hopes, Sierra Nevada, Standard, Yellow Jacket, and Hale and Norcross have occupied a more or less relatively conspicuous position in the dealings and all have attained slightly higher prices, the maximum improvement amounting to 20 cents per share in Hale and Norcross.

The low figures at which all these shares have been for a long time past and are now quoted call to mind the wild fluctuations through which the shares alluded to, and for that matter all other mining stocks, have passed in years gone by. On the last "boom" which occurred in mining stocks in this country, and extended over a period reaching from the early '70s till about 1881, when people of all classes became involved with more or less disastrous results, many of the stocks above mentioned sold at figures so high as to appear at the present day almost marvelous, and yet in many cases the rise was started from figures almost as low as those now current. For example, Eureka Consolidated, now quoted at about 10 cents per share, in 1872 sold as high as \$32.50 per share, while Hale and Norcross, at present selling at \$1.50, in the same year was up to \$67.50. It was when these abnormally high figures were reached, during the excitement attendant upon the memorable deal in the "Comstocks," that the market value of thirteen stocks in the Comstock lode alone increased considerably over \$80,000,000. This was in 1870, after which there was some depreciation in values, only to be followed in 1874 by another and greater upheaval, when the stocks referred to had a quotable market value of \$106,223,000, representing an increase of about \$161,500,000 within four years. Today these same thirteen stocks have a total market value of scarcely \$1,000,000. Many other instances of the astounding fluctuations which this country has witnessed in mining share values might be cited, but none, perhaps, would serve as a more striking illustration.

The "boom" in "Comstocks" had scarcely culminated when another and

far more widespread speculation was begun in the Leadville properties, which was brought about through the discovery and rapid development of lead carbonate and high-grade silver ores at Leadville, Colo. This was started in 1878, and ran along until well into 1881, after which time mining-share speculation gradually dwindled until it dropped out of sight almost entirely. During the period of the great excitement the entire country felt the excitement acutely, and the fever was just as pronounced in New York as anywhere else. The transactions on what was then known as the New York Mining Exchange ran up as high as 2,000,000 shares a day, and seats in the board commanded as much as \$3,500. Things went along merrily and uproariously for a time and values advanced at a very lively gait. Phoenix of Arizona, which is now one of the most active stocks locally, at about 11 cents per share, then ruling in the neighborhood of \$14. But the inevitable collapse was not long delayed, and when it came, in 1882-'83, its results were so disastrous as to be still quite fresh in the minds of the general public.

## A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Though the Philadelphia mint has been turning out 150,000 a day for many weeks, all classes of traders are more or less hampered for want of cents.

This gives the government a chance to make on the average \$1,200 a day, this amount being added to its stock of cents, already worth \$7,500,000.

Why should there be a lack of cents in the community? Some of the ultra-protectionists will perhaps charge it to the Wilson bill and some to other causes; but the real reason is that competition gradually presses things down to a small-price basis.

In Detroit and other cities where three-cent fares are collected, there is an enormous call for pennies. It has become the habit of traders to mark goods at prices that cannot be covered by nickels in making change. In short, the penny business has increased enormously within the past few years.

We may yet have to resort to the half-cents of colonial days. But in any event, plenty of cents will come to the people ultimately, in spite of a Republican congress.

## LITTLE JAPAN.

As nothing is great or small except by comparison, so Japan in comparison with mighty China has been looked upon as small almost to insignificance. But Japan is not small. If set down in the midst of Europe it would be counted a big nation. The population of Japan last year was 42,000,000, and including Formosa, it is now estimated at 45,000,000. The area of Japan proper is about one-fourth larger than that of the British islands. In population, if China be excepted as a negligible quantity, the Japanese empire ranks as fourth power of the world, or the fifth if the colonies chiefly inhabited by men of European race be included with the population of the British empire. European Russia, including Poland and Finland, has about 19,500,000 inhabitants; the United States, with its 70,000,000 people, comes next; then Germany, with 49,500,000. The population of the British empire, excluding India and its Asian, African and other possessions inhabited by alien races, is about 48,000,000. A homogeneous nation nearly as numerous as the inhabitants of the German empire, quick-witted and of strong physique, and moved by a common patriotic impulse, the Japanese constitute a power that must be taken into account in the adjustment of the affairs of the far East.

## GUNS LOADED WITH FOOD.

Major Thomas G. Farquhar of Anneton, Ala., on a visit to Buffalo recently, told an Express reporter a humorous story of the war. During the siege of Vicksburg he was in command of a Confederate regiment outside of General Grant's lines. "We had plenty of food," he said. "It was a fertile territory that we had to draw from, and there was no difficulty in getting enough to eat. We intercepted a poorly guarded supply-train of the Yanks and had enough to feed a regiment for a month stored right in our little camp. In spite of Yankee vigilance, spies would now and then steal out of the city, and we saw and talked with several of them. Each had a pitiful story to tell of how the inhabitants of Vicksburg suffered for food, and we raked our brains to devise some means of sending them a portion of our plenty."

"An old negro who was acting as a guide under me was the one to suggest what looked at first like a feasible plan. His idea was to load supplies into the four cannon which we had, and fire them bodily over the heads of the Yankees into the city itself. It was a great idea, and after some study we decided that it was worth while making the experiment. The supplies which we had captured consisted of hard-tack in tin, that would go into the guns like grape-shot, and we calculated that by giving them plenty of elevation we could send the food directly into the city, where even such morsels would be welcome. I was in command of the detachment, and gave the order some day and night. My consent to what an older and more experienced officer would probably have frowned upon as being contrary to all the rules of war."

Next morning at sunrise we loaded the

guns. We put a plentiful charge of powder in each and then rammed home as many cans of hard-tack as would equal in weight an ordinary cannon-ball, and that was not a great many, I assure you. In one of the guns we put four cans of tomatoes. This we considered an experiment, as we had little hope that such dud stuff would survive the impact of falling in the city, but it was worth trying. We pointed the guns, and just before the lanyard of the first one was pulled our old negro gunner ran a few rods down the hill, where he would be below the line of smoke and able to see where our novel shot struck.

"The first gun to be fired happened to be the one we had loaded with tomatoes. The gunner pulled the lanyard, there was a roar and a puff of smoke that obscured our sight for an instant, then it blew away and we saw, running up the hill towards us, our old negro, covered head to foot with what looked like blood, while he waved his arms wildly and shrieked, 'I'm killed! I'm killed.' O Lord, have mercy on my soul! We were alarmed and ran down toward him. He still screamed and shrieked and fell down in a faint as he saw us. We rushed up to him, and then every man of us bent into a laugh that would have waked the dead. It roused old Tom, who opened his eyes and shrieked the louder when he saw our apparently inhuman levity. As soon as we were able to speak or move, we picked the old negro up, stood him on his feet, to assure him that he was still alive, and then ordered him to scrape the tomatoes off himself. He was the most thoroughly bedaubed specimen I ever saw. You see the heat of the discharge of the cannon had melted the solder in the tomato-cans and they had simply dropped to pieces on leaving the gun, while their contents had been propelled just far enough down the hill to spatter all over the old negro." The major paused and chuckled again.

"How did the hard-tack work?" asked the reporter.

"We didn't get a chance to try it," was the reply. "The Yanks, thinking that we were about to bombard them from the rear, started up the hill after us, and as there would have been no use in making any resistance against so superior a force, we applied the gun and retreated. What they thought when they found the hard-tack in them I never learned, but I suppose it only confirmed their idea that we were going to attack them."

## WHIRLS WITH WICHITA.

Atchison Globe: Talk about the Wichita Mar: he is feeble-minded compared to the fellows who are sending out the dispatches concerning the Turkish situation. We once admired the Wichita Mar as a genius in his way, but what do his Indian Territory stories amount to as compared to the stories of atrocity sent out by telegraph from Armenia? The Wichita Mar thinks he is doing well if wounds two or three deputy United States marshals, but the Armenian Mar kill every man and woman in a village, with frightful atrocity. Hereafter we shall refuse to print dispatches from Wichita. This is necessary, our columns are so crowded with lies from Armenia and Turkey that we have no room for lies from Wichita.

Kansas City Star: A cousin of the Kansas Murdock is administrator of the estate of Clara Campbell of Arbuckle breach of promise fame. She left \$100,000.

Kansas City World: With a beer war in Wichita, a bread war in Leavenworth and a red-hot war between the Leland and anti-Leland Republicans, Kansas is promised at least a little amusement.

Lawrence Journal: The Wichita Eagle is without mercy. It intimates that even though Ingersoll should be converted yet he would be damned for the harm he has already done.

Atchison News: In a trial under the Prohibition law the judge ordered a Wichita man to drink some of the liquor which the prosecution alleged was beer. He refused to do so. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal for the defendant, because they knew if the stuff had been beer no Wichita man would have refused to drink it.

Kansas City World: The father of the Murdock, Bent and Marsh, was a minister. Bent has always declared that the ministerial parent was too lenient with Marsh in the administration of correctional attention. But Bent now has the satisfaction of knowing that the old gentleman reads his paper, but will not read the Wichita Eagle.

Kansas City Star: An object of ridicule will be the Wichita man who stole the doors and windows from a vacant house, and who now desires to go to jail for sixty-two days by way of purifying himself and obtaining sanctification. But is not this Kansas transgressor more in harmony with the right idea of repentance than those persons who profess conversion and justification without doing anything to atone for their sins? Religion without restitution is one of the easiest things in the world, but how much is it worth?

Newton Herald: "Tiger Bill" Campbell has arrived at the turn in the lane; he is now convicting the Wichita Jointists. Since the Eagle was not sustained by the voters it has been mute as a lamb on the whisky question, and the people find it less difficult to convict offenders.

Lawrence Journal: A Wichita man came to the authorities and wanted to be put in jail for something he had done in the past and for which he had not been punished. Suppose this idea should become a fad in Wichita, where would the town rest ground on which to build their donjon keep?

Kansas City Gazette: Here is a warning for Wichita: Among some United States prisoners received at the government penitentiary at Leavenworth was two Indians, for introducing whisky among the Indians of the territory.

Topeka Co-Operator: Now that the election season and gobs of time is fleeing will some of the administration fellows tell us what has become of the Wichita whisky war?

Winfield Tribune: The Wichita Eagle advocates the prohibition of tobacco and chewing gum. We'll get there if the Eagle will stay on our side.

Cleveland fell down in this: First he reasoned that the foreign syndicate could save the reserve. He declares too that the reserve is now sinking. Now he says the retirement of greenbacks will save it. Does he know?

A few miles south of Constantinople is the old site of Troy, where Hector and Helen and Paris and Agamemnon and Menelaus all engaged in a scrap. And none of them was as big a coward as any one of the present European nations.

That English lawyer who denies the jurisdiction of Oklahoma divorce courts in England, should take notice that Oklahoma is out of the reach of the biggest man-of-war her majesty owns.

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## FURNISHED FURNACE.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) man was shopping in the woods the other day when a tramp happened along, and after watching the chopper a few minutes, told him he didn't know how to chop and offered to show him how. The chopper handed over the ax, and the tramp then demanded his money. The chopper at once fled from the scene, and the tramp walked off with the ax.

The prince of Naples, who is frequently reported as about to marry, stoutly maintains that he will die a bachelor. The prince is very sensitive, even morbid, delicate constitutionally, and under the influence of the depressing fact that his uncle, Prince Oddone, brother of King Humbert, was deformed. "I will not give Italy a hunchback king," the prince of Naples recently said to a friend.

Eleven English peers have been elected chief magistrates of as many cities and boroughs recently. Lord Derby has been chosen lord mayor of Liverpool, the duke of Sutherland mayor of London, Lord Hothfield of Appleby, Lord Beauchamp of Worcester, Lord Zetland of Richmond, Lord Windsor of Cardiff, Lord Dudley of Dudley, Lord Ripon of Ripon, and the duke of Norfolk of Norfolk, while Lord Lonsdale has been re-elected mayor of Whitehaven and Lord Warwick of Warwick.

## REAL POETRY.

"Marian" said Josiah, "I'll love my ancient lye, And sing to P. Maguire, Brave and true."

Said Marian to Josiah, "You air fit, but he air fyer, He's a cute one, P. Maguire, You'll do."

## OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Guthrie Leader wants Ed Clarke to call an extra session of himself.

Frank Patterson of Newark, has come out as a poet and a good judge of whisky.

What he is talking about. The Oklahoma divorce court is cosmopolitan if it is anything.

The Guthrie Capital is for immediate statehood for Oklahoma and let the devil take the tribes.

The gold excitement near Norman has an awful hard time making up to appear before the audience.

William Covert, aged 77, and Mrs. Hannah Guyn, aged 71, both of Guthrie were married in Guthrie last week.

The idea of making a state of Oklahoma and annexing the tribes later as a new idea but it seems to be growing.

If Oklahoma should fall out a little over statehood, congress should understand that it is Oklahoma's natural exuberance.

The Oklahoma City Times-Journal has fallen into the good habit of getting out an eight-page paper on Saturday evening.

Dawes stays with his report at Washington to fight it out. The rest of the Dawes commission will winter at Fort Smith.

Never before were the people of Oklahoma so wrought up over the question of statehood. It is likely to strike, this time sure.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in Guthrie, but the health commissioner advises people not to take their children away from school.

The territorial committee of the Populist party met in Guthrie the other day and decided to open the national campaign in Oklahoma at once.

Answer to correspondent: Yes, the Cheyenne nation is a foreign country, but it has no standing army and the United States could lick it easily.

The Arkansas Chieftain says that the Indian Territory will get the whole hog or none from the present congress; that is, it will get government if it gets title.

There is only one thing the Indian Territory affliged could have asked of the Dawes commission. The affliged would rather have had statehood than territorial government recommended.

The Kingfisher Free Press says that the successor of Judge Worfield when he is appointed will remain as long as Judge Burdick has under a Democratic administration, but the rest of the supreme court must wait.

Judge Vandy Lewis has decided that a white man who marries an Indian spouse does not become an Indian himself, "as only God can make Indians." Is this placing the responsibility where it belongs?